mation, and to show that the conduct of

He said : The evidence is abundant and overwhelming to convince any unpreju-diced mind that in these three counties none but the boldest and most fearless negroes, or those who had the immediate

and strong protection of the whites, dared to vote a Democratic ticket. Hundreds in each of these counties were forced to vote the Republican ticket or

to refrain from voting through fear of bodily harm or injury to the small prop-erty they possessed. And in the County of Georgetown, where the colored popu-

lation so largely preponderates, the negro leaders had during the campaign, by the denial of free speech to Democrats of both colors, by their own incendiary and

inflammatory harangues, by threats and violence of the most savage character in-

flicted upon those of their own race who even dared to advocate a Republican

ticket with a single Democratic name upon it, so maddened and infuriated their

followers that they acted more like fero-

cious wild beasts in their fierce opposi-tion to the whites than like free voters in a free country. By such means was the voice of the people stifled and large majorities rolled up for the contestee.

And yet the report of the minority de-clares that "there is nothing in the re-

cord to show social ostracism or that fea

supporting Hampton."
After all the flourish of trumpets in

the President about innumerable "rifle

clubs" in hostile array against Chamber-lain and his government, and with the fullest oppo tunity in seven hundred and

fifty pages of printed testimony to show their existence, only four are show; to have been formed, two only were armed,

and all were disbanded upon the publica-

tion of the Governor's proclamation.

Democratic clubs were organized in every neighborhood in the State, and many of

them were uniformed with red shirts

of the word were they military organiza-tions. In a very few instances, in local-ities where the colored militia with arms

and fixed ammunition furnished them by the State, were so violent in their demon-

strations as to menace the lives and prop-erty of the whites, the members of these

tenness and corruption.

BOLD VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

Grant was a

The Hon. J. H. Evins' speech in the contested election case of Richardson vs. Rainey is printed at length in the Congressional Record, and is a full and convincing argument in favor of the report of the majority of the committee of elections, which declared the election void. After briefly alluding to the importance of the case, Mr. Evins said:

Under the operation of the reconstruc-tion laws of Congress, and by the help of the freedmen's bureau and the bayonet, the white people of South Carolina were in 1868 subjected to the complete domi-nation of their former slaves. In the history of the world it was reserved for a people who had given to the country in the hour of its dire extremity such patriots as Laurens, Pinckney, Rutledge, Marion, Sumter and Moultrie, and had contributed to the noontide of its glory the lustre that shone around the names of Lowndes Hayne Calbara. the lustre that shone around the names of Lowndes, Hayne, Calhoun, and McDuffie, to drink to the dregs this butter cup of humiliation. All the people of the Southern States who had joined with South Carolina in the war between the States were put to the rack and broken upon the wheel set in motion by these laws, but those of South Carolina and Louisiana alone went decreased their Louisiana alone went down under their irresistible force into that dark valley and shadow of death where for years they struggled against adverse fortune, adverse legislation, an adverse administration, and all the red dragons of political and

I admit that during this revolution, novel and unparalleled in its character, harsh and cruel measures were sometimes party which I have never attempted to justify, and which deserve only the palliation extended to the offence of those who swing a horse-thief upon the most convenient limb and the incendiary to convenient limb and the incendiary to the nearest lamp-post without the inter-vention of judge or jury, where the law fails to give p tection against such crimes. But when the truth is known, and the world is ready to receive it, men will be astounded that such an overturn-ing of the whole social fabric could be effected without the most direful consequences; they will stand aghast with astonishment that an intelligent and brave people could ever have submitted even for a day to such enormous wrongs and conversions.

oppressions.

I will do my friends on the other side of this hall the justice to say that, blinded by the passions engendered by the war, I believe they did not foresee the war, I believe they did not foresee the direful consequences which would neces-sarily follow their legislation in regard to the States of the South, and that so great has been the partisan prejudice of the last decade that they do not yet fully ap-

Mr. Evins then proceeded to show how the Government of the State vas subverted, and in the course of his a gument drew the following truthful picture of THE BEAUTIES OF NEGRO DOMINATION.

Is it surprising that such a people, thus rudely thrust into power, should have become the easy prey of the worst elements of the more intelligent white race and made to serve their villanous schemes of plunder and spoliation? The story of how their superstitious nature was appealed to; how their passions were aroused and their prejudices excited; how the "leprous poison" of hate was poured into their ears by the Northern adventurer and Southern renegade until former owners and the whole Southern people were their worst enemies, and only waited for an opportunity to re-enslave them, has burdened the press, wearied the ear, and made the heart sick for years past. South Carolina, by reason of the large numerical majority of its black voters, offered, unfortunately for all classes of her people, the most in-viting field for the enterprising opera-tions of these twin villains in crime and

in infamy. hour," to plunder and to rob her citizens without regard to race, color or previous condition," strange to say is most graphically told in the stenographic diary of one of the chief plunderers which recent investigations has brought to light. To mention even the salient points of the gigantic and shameless schemes of spolia-tion which they conceived and carried into effect while they held the reins of power would fill up my hour and leave the half untold. How, under Scott, not content with robbing the treasury of all it contained and the taxpayer of his last dollar, they attempted with scrip and bonds, issued by the millions, to put generations unborn under tribute to their cupidity, and to insert their long, lank, larcenous fingers into the pockets of posinto effect while they held the reins of cupiatry, and to insert their long, lank, larcenous fingers into the pockets of posterity; how, under the "native young Governor," who has attained not only a national but an international reputation as a thief, they held high carnival and revelled in drunken debaucheries in the bulls of the State against the state. halls of the State capitol, wasting for what they called "refreshments," during one session of the Legislature, the enormous sum of \$350,000, while the poor lunatics in the asylum, whose unfortunate and helpless condition would have moved a heart of stone, were left to starve or to find support at the hands of private citizens whose own resources were almost exhausted; how the learned, the cultured and polished leader of the plunderers, Dapiel H. Chamberlain, chief architect of the miserable thing miscalled a gov-ernment, becoming its chief executive officer, attempting to gloss over its de-formities; and yet how intelligence and virtue and honesty were still thrust aside to make room for ignorance, incompe-tence and vice, until the polished carpetbagger himself, affrighted by the mouster he had created, cried out that "the civilthe Roundhead and the Huguenot," is in danger of being supplanted by the barbarism of the negro. This for eight barbarism of the negro. The s for eight years did the people of this poor, down-trodden, and oppressed State, with a patience that was heroic, bear their sufferings and their wrongs. Prometheus bound to the rock, while the ravenous vultures tear at his vitals, presents not too strong a picture of the "prostrate State" during these sad and trying years.

A STRIKING ILLUSTRATION. Who, while wandering through in beautiful art gallery at the other end o the avenue, which the munificence of a distinguished resident of this city has dedicated to the public, has not felt his steps arrested as his eye fell upon the brave words, "The crime makes the shame, and not the scallold," and has not had his heart to throb with inexpressible emotion as he looked through the win-dow gratings of a prison cell into that face, so and and weary with troubled thoughts, and into those mournful eyes with their touching expression of quiet, with their touching expression of quiet, patient endurance which the genius of the artist has made to speak so eloquently from the canvas? As I gazed upon the picture with deepest interest it sud-

denly became to me no longer the face of Charlotte Corday, but the impersonation of the genius of my own Palmetto State, persecuted, insulted and incarcerated by control of county canvassers, who violate once lost have been recovered only the control of the county during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the county during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the county during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the county during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the county during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three is a great deal or truth in the country during his first essential three the communission of his lawless acts; persecuted, insulted and incarcerated by the mercenary and heartless stranger and the false and traitorous renegade; thus she stood, peering through her prison bars, during all those dark days of which I have just spoken, pure and undefiled, without the "crime" which "makes the shame," waiting with calm endurance her hour of crucifixion, while still hoping, almost against hope, for the hour of her deliverence. With a grateful and without the "crime" which "makes the shame," waiting with calm endurance her hour of crucifixion, while still hoping, almost against hope, for the hour of her deliverence. With a grateful and joyful heart I turned away, remembering that the prison bars had already been broken and the sceptre of pure and honest graven proact already restored to her.

Amdersun

And yet the minority in their report And yet the minority in their report say the contestee was fairly elected, and mildly hint that the report of the majority is an effort on their part to induce their party associates in this Chamber "to expel from the House of Representatives" the contestee, "who is reflecting honor upon his race and creditably representing his constituency" upon this floor. est government, already restored to her Alluding to Chamberlain's proclama tion declaring the State to be in a condition of lawlessness, Mr. Evins cites testimony at tength to show the peaceful condition of the State and the unblushing falsehoods contained in the procla

Mr. Speaker, I make no reflection upon the contestee, and cheerfully grant all that has been said in commendation of him by the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. Hiscock) in the report which he has presented. My feelings to-ward him are of the kindest nature, and, I trust free from any prejudices against a people many of whose names and memo-ries are hallowed by the sweetest recollections of my childhood, and many of whom have been the staunchest friends of my manhood. But questions of race or of the character or competency of the contestee or contestant to fill a seat in this hall are not in issue here or now. The simple question to be determined is whether there was or not such a free and untrammelled expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box in the first Congressional District of South Carolina on the 7th day of November, 1876, as will justify this House in validating or declaring the election void. Aside from all considerations of party feeling all considerations of party fealty or party ties, I am convinced the calm judgment of members will satisfy them that the conclusion reached by the majority of the committee (after passing by numerous precedents established by Republican Congresses which would have seated the contestant) is fully and abundantly sustained by the facts.

THE COURSE OF GRANT. After a long and exhaustive analysis was preventing the colored voters from

But, Mr. Speaker, the gravest feature in this contest, and the one upon which I desired to speak more at length than I can do now, without consuming more time than I am entitled to occupy, is the stationing by the President of armed sol-diers at or near the places of voting on the day of election. Upon this ground alone, if no other reasons had been urged by the contestant or shown by the evi-lence, the seat of the contestee should be declared vacant. If, as was alleged, in-surrection and domestic violence existed in this congressional district, then it would have been impossible to have had any proceeding which could be dignified with the name of an election, even with the active assistance of all the managers, supervisors and deputy marshals who surrounded the polls, with the soldiers to

clubs did drill without guns in order that they might be the better prepared for an emergency in which they would be forced to contend with an armed mob, embitter-If there was no such condition of things, then the presence of the troops, secured in violation of law by Governor Chamberlain, to insure the success of the Republican ticket upon which he and ed and infuriated by the vile teachings of their leaders, who publicly declared to them that they would be justified in using the incendiary torch against their former the contestee were candidates, should nullify the election. We have already masters. And in no instance did these clubs ever parade as an armed military mony of hundreds of other witnesses of both colors and of both parties, that no such condition of things as the Governor and President affirmed in their proclarganization.

But not so with the negro militia; they appeared time and again at their political meetings, with loaded guns and mations existed in South Carolina in the summer or fall of 1876, but, on the concartridge-boxes, and sometimes with fixed bayonets. At a number of the prefixed bayonets. At a number of the precincts on the day of the election they marched to the polls with guns in their hands, and stacked them or deposited them close by before depositing their ballots. I have not time now to cite the evidence on this point, but the record shows abundantly the illegal and improper use they made of the arms and ballots. I have not time now to cite the evidence on this point, but the record shows abundantly the illegal and improper use they made of the arms and real apprehensions entertained by any one of even a violent breach of the peace amunition with which the State had supplied them, both before and at the arose solely from the imbecile and cor arose solely from the imbeelle and corrupt character of the State government and its inability or unwillingness to keep in subjection the lawless militia it had organized and equipped. If there was any evidence whatever (which I utterly deny) that could have justified the Government allies are all in the could have justified the Government calling areas. that the orders disbanding their political clubs while the negro militia was allowed to retain its arms and organization, and the sending of armed soldiers to the votdeny) that could have justified the Governor in calling upon the President for troops, I have never yet found any one, carrying the elections, both Federal and State, at the point of the bayonet? This purpose is further made manifest in the order of the secretary of war to Gen. Sherman, dated the 17th day of October, the very day the proclamation of the President was issued, and before it was even known in South Carolina, comercial to the Carolina, comercial that the could have justified the Governor in calling upon the President for troops, I have never yet found any one, except Governor Chamberlain himself, who (pretending to have any personal anowledge of such facts) claimed that the Legislature could not have been convened and the requisition, if its members had thought it necessary, have been made upon the President in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

I again assert, with the best possible ng precincts, constituted a bold viola-ion of the Constitution and the rights of the very day the proclamation of the President was issued, and before it was even known in South Carolina, com-

I again assert, with the best possible evidence to sustain the truth of what I say, that the charges made in the proclamation of Coverner Chamberlain constimanding him to send forward "immediately all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to Gen. Ruger, commanding at Columbia, South Carolina," and to "instruct that officer to station his troops in such localtute a base libel upon the people of the State, and were intended to bring about the very state of things which it declared already existed. It was a party necessity ities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of any resistance to the authority of the United States." that a pretext should be created for the to the authority of the United States."
These instructions were given, too, notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Ruger
had telegraphed the President only the
day before from Columbia, saying all was
quiet: "If I need more troops I will send
you a dispatch telling you that I need
them." The evident design was to get,
under the pretext of the charges made in
the proclamation, as many troops as possible into the State, in order that they
might be used at the polls to bolster up introduction of a large force of Federal troops into the State, who should be sta-tioned on the day of election "in localiunderstood construction of the order of the secretary of war to Gen. Ruger, where they would best subserve the interests of the Republican party.

CONCLUSION. Mr. Evins then went into an elaborate resume of the constitutional laws and pomight be used at the polls to bolster up the falling fortunes of a party which, it litical history of this country and Eng-South Carolina at least, was fast falling to pieces under the weight of its own rotland so far as it bore on this case, and concluded as follows:

RECAPITULATION OF FEDERAL OUTBAGES.

Thus we have seen the unlawful and partisan agencies employed by the Republicans to evert a political defeat which seemed inevitable. A Republican Governor, himself a candidate for re-election, without the pickets descretely defeat with the prescribed limits of that Constitution Governor, himself a candidate for re-election, without the pickets descretely and defeat which their official oath requires them to unbold and defeat. tion, (without the slightest degree of truth in the allegations made to warrant uphold and defend. Fain lieve that there is little danger of our again seeing a Legislature of a sovereign State expelled from the halls of the capsuch action,) in violation of every right of a free citizen, virtually declaring the State under martial law; the whites disitol at the point of the bayonet; or the members of a similar body in another armed while the negro militia, in the midst of a heated political contest, not State required to exhibit their credentials to a "corporal of the guard," who, backed by the power of the United States Army, thrusts aside a sufficient number of the kets, but encouraged to use them, to menace the whites, and overawe and in-timidate colored voters who simply de-sired to exercise their right of voting for chosen representatives of the people to give a legislative majority to a party which had been defeated at the polls. the candidate of their choice; the polls the candidate of their choice; the polls surrounded by this militia, with arms in their hands; the precinct managers chosen, as it would seem, on account of their bitter partisanship, opposing, with the authority of their office, the free choice of the voter; a host of supervisors, who were themselves candidates upon the Republican ticket for office, and having the attempts to entire the attempts to extend their which had been defeated at the polls. Fain would I hope that never again will the blush of shame be brought to the cheek or an indignant sense of wrong swell the heart of any American citizen by being compelled to walk beneath the crossed bayonets of the soldier in order to average his hearted wight of a management. to exercise his boasted right of suffrag But we must remember that just in this

dominion; that the most sacred rights once lost have been recovered only once lost have been recovered only through revolutions and seas of blood; that it was after a struggle continued fo six centuries the English people regained the rights which no one would have dared to call in question in the time of Saxon Edward the Confessor. We must never forget that "despotism made possible is certain."

LET THE REVOLUTION GO ON? Mr. Hayes Intends to Resist the Popular

Special to the Baltimore Sun.

Congress. As the result of there consultations it is announced, on the authority to deny the fact that rarely have so of a raember of the Cabinet, that the weak a body of men (intellectually) been President has determined to plant himself inside the strict party lines; that as ray of light from the South in the Senself inside the strict party lines; that as to everything, except the repeal of the election laws, he will abide by the proposals made by the Republican members of the House, and will interpose no objection to bills to repeal the juror's test oath, &c., and to exclude troops from the polls. But is is declared that the President will not sign any separate bill which repeals the Federal election laws, and that he will veto any appropriation bill to which such repealing provision may be attached. The President, it is said, has determined to meet the issue squarely and to throw upon the Democrats the responsibility of withholding the approly and to throw upon the Democrats the free possibility of witholding the appropriations. The two emembers of the Cabin practions. The two emembers of the Cabin to pieces in a speech the sum total net who have always been regarded as a test who have a test who have always been regarded as a test who have always been regarded as a test who have always been regarded as a test who have a test who have always been regarded as a test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have a test who have a test of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have the proportion of the body of the test who have to be appropriately of the proportion of the body of t of the testimony, Mr. Evins returned to the subject of the unconstitutional use of executive power and said:

whole North in 1880. Such calculations are, perhaps, more sanguine than the circumstances justify. The two great parties are pretty evenly divided in the may not, and probably will not, have any influence of consequence in detaching voters from one or the other party. The "starving-out" process is also a very effective method of operations, and the mass of Republican officeholders, with the President himself at their head, whose pay is bound up in the appropriations, may become so hungry that they will be perfectly willing to her the world of fame, and for a long time last winter sat quietly in his seat, no one taking any notice of him until one day he arose to a question wherein some legal points were involved. In an instant Conkling was upon his feet and in his sneering sarcastic manner altituded to Senator Morgan being very new to the Senate, and not knowing its ways, and not being expected to know any-thing on General principle.

certain Senators and members who did all they could to elect him have less influence with him than other Senators and of his Administration. The great prob-lem which will confront the new Con-gress will be to provide the absolutely necessary revenues for the support of the Government, as large deficiencies are in-evitable on account of the lavish pension appropriations and the reduction of the tobacco tax, &c. The President, in his Message to Congress on its reassembling, will call attention to this point, and urge the necessity of making provision to meet the exigency. This is the rock which is dangerous to Democratic sailing, and the manner in which the sub-President makes the issue, so far from its

morning at 5 o'clock found the Senate in session, and at 2 o'clock Sunday afteroon the majority of the Senators were again at their desks. There was no indi-cation that it was the Sabbath day, except possibly there was somewhat more decorum. Fatigue, and not piety, however, would have been sufficient to have accounted for this modesty of manner. Senator Blaine's desk, indeed, had something the appearance of a clergyman's desk, and there were two large upon it which looked like Bibles. erwise there was no trace of the day of devotion. The journals of the House will not say that any work was done upon Sunday, however, and if any Congress-man is taken to task hereafter by religious constituents he will be able to point to the record and say that there was no session Sunday, March 2, 1879. The fiction of a continuing session of Satur-day is maintained, and the long session rom Saturday morning until soon will appear in the record only as Saturday's session. The legislative majority of the Senate this afternoon was worn and rickety. The clerks were osts; the older Senators occupied the There was a tacit understanding that during the daylight of Sunday there should be no wrangling.

tation of Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes places them in the first rank of the very best handkerehief extracts that have ever been made. Their odor is truly rich, fresh and flowery. Dr. Price has spent much time and study in perfecting these perfumes.

- When Hon. Stanley Matthews drew his salary as Senator on Wednesday, he are anything but cordial just at present, said: "I now shake the dust of public and things will not have time to cool belife from my feet, and hereafter

Routed Conkling-The Presidency-Bay-ard can be Elected, if Nominated-The

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5. Every one knew several days ago that Every one knew several days ago that there would be an fatra session. 'Even the Republicans had come to the conclusion that the long looked for Democratic backbone was to be displayed so far as the supervisors and deputy marshals clauses were concerned. Hardly had the Speaker's gavel struck the desk, and the announcement been made of the death of the Forty-fifth Congress, when the news-

Special to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

The President has had consultations with the members of his Cabinet and with several leading Republican Senators and representatives with reference to the proper political legislation of the server in the lower bases when the Bewsters was the Porty-Hith Congress, when the news boys were running through the street crying Extra! President's proclamation for an extra session!

While giving the Forty-Fifth Congress all due credit for its labors, and while admiring the nerve shown by the Democracy in the lower bases during the leaves. political legislation of the new racy in the lower house during the last as. As the result of there consulted ways of the session, it is impossible

how stubborn the President may be, it is not likely that he can prevent the new him when he speaks. The speeches that Congress from sooner or later repealing the election laws. It is suspected also that though the President may feel disposed just now to raise the issue with the Democratic Congress, he may change his petuated in every school boy's "Standard mind before it becomes a bitter contest, Speaker." The men to-day who carry veight with them are the men wao hav who can state them shortly and pointed-

The Government could be carried on him. It is in the power of the President to embarrass the new Congress, if he is so disposed, in a much more effective way than by entering into laws. And he cannot forget that the class of men who are urging this course upon him are of those who have been the bitter enemies the Democracy are certain to make many and great mistakes, and the sooner they do it, and the more time they have to do it in, the better for themselves. It will undoubtedly be a very exciting session, and the opinion here is general that it

and the opinion here is general that it will be a very long one, extending possibly to July.

There is very little that is new concerning the aspirations of politicians. Conkling and Blaine seem to keep pretty well abreast, and are dropping behind. John Sherman is going to the front as a possible candidate, if Grant don't want it. And all are exceed both Democrate ject is treated may rebound greatly to it. And all are agreed, both Democrats the injury of the Democratic party. But as to the election laws business, al. the can be elected if he gets the nomination, experience of politics in this country but he can't get the nomination. Why? Is will bear out the opinion that, if the it because he is too pure? Politicians are injuring Democratic prospects, it will reason. No barrels of money would ever solidify the party and intensify the development of its adherents. grace the age. The reason given by "the professional politician" it that Bayard comes from too small a State. What nonsense this is, when it is well known that he would sweep New York State like a whirlwind, and it is perfectly as-tounding to hear how many Republicans say that they would vote for Bayard as say into they would vote for hayard as against Grany other man. But, then, the ...ckle and say: "We will never see ...in nominated." What a pity that the man could not be what he is and not be a gentleman. Why was not his father something disreputable? Or why has he not himself accepted a bride, so as to be popular with the gentry who run primaries?

There are a great many new men arriving with the new Congress, and it is to be hoped that the Democracy will develop a leader. This they need very badly. It is a wonderful sight to see the management of the Republican minority by Garfield in any discussion that comes up. A nod from him to any of his political adherents is sufficient. One after an adherents is sufficient. One after another they will get up and say exactly the right thing at the right moment, while the Democratic majority flounders around, a small clique following Black-burn, of Kentucky, another Cox, of New York, and all the old folks and the idiots courses; the older Senators occupied the ounges, and the younger ones sought the most comfortable corners in their chairs. There was a tacit understanding that laring the daylight of Sunday there should be no wrangling.

IN THE FIRST RANK.—The just reputation of Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes places them in the first rank of the very no doubt that a strong combination has been made to beat Randall, and with a Southern man, which means Blackburn. You may rest assured that Blackburn's modesty will not permit him by refuse the position. This movement will probably succeed, as the relations between the Northern and Southern Democracy Go North, South, East or West and

of much good to the country during his first session, and there is a great deal of truth in it. There are so many new things to learn that it takes time to know the ropes. Great things are expected of Congressman Evins, of South Carolina, during the coming session, for in his quiet, dignified way he has been steadily

Intelligencer.-

quiet, dignified way he has been steadily coming to the front, carrying with him the admiration and respect of all parties.

Among the new members from whom great things are expected is the Hon. R. Graham Frost, of St. Louis, Mo. He is only twenty-seven, a graduate with honors of Oxford, Eugland, and said to be the most alcount man Missauri has even most eloquent man Missouri has ever produced. Frost was elected two years ago, but was counted out. He is a man of large wealth, and belongs to a powerful Catholic family in St. Louis.

SENATOR HAMPTON.

The fix-Governor Interviewed while Fish ing for Trout.

A reporter for the News and Courier was sent to Colleton County on Saturday, Eth instant, to search for Senator Hampton of about seven miles from Green Pond depot, on the Savaunah and Charleston Railroad, through country roads and paths, rice-fields, swamps and thickets, the explorer reached the edge of "Chapman's Back Water," (a pond probably half a mile long by a considerable width, in a scratched, muddy, heated and generally disagreeable and unsightly condition. Peering through the undergrowth, he discovered the familiar figure of Senator Hampton sitting in a small canoe in the middle of the sheet of water, surpounded by the pond lilies and "whipping" for trout.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR! A reporter for the News and Courier was sent to Colleton County on Saturday,

live in a strange place, where he would be compelled to give trouble.

States supervisors of election, and for-bidding the use of troops at elections. He replied that he thought the House was right. He would favor Congress sitting forever, if necessary before it receded an inch from its position. He did not think the President would have a right to oppose the amendments if Congress continued to urge them, as such action the people.

AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The reporter could realize the out-ofthe-way position of the spot from the
difficulty he experienced in finding it,
is chiest of his recent the in object of his pursuit threatening to file him, even when in hailing distance, by keeping the water between them. The News and Courier man noticed, howto speak of, except raw fish, and that he could lie in wait at the landing until starvation compelled a return. He also SLOWLY GAINING GROUND.

of South Carolina who are so proud of him, will be gratified by seeing him live through many more years of usefulness and honor to himself and his State.

HOW MR. HAYES LIVES.

The President Saving His Money.

A correspondent writing to the Philadelphia Times from Washington under date of March 1 says that the President's treatment of the Washington journalists on the occasion of his recent reception has been the subject of more comment here during the week than any other topic, however important. The case may be briefly stated here at the risk of repetition. The President decided to give a large party for the entertainment of the several members of the diplomatic corresponding which have been the fashion in the White House since the Government began. His reasons for adopting this course were no doubt suggested by economy and the fact that it was less trouble. Several hundred invitations were issued, the intention being originally to confine them within official circles, but this was subsequently abandoned. The strange part of the case is that not a single journalist was invited. Word was sent to several of the correspondents that the

but his steward is not fool enough to take the legs, the neck, the head or the rump, and so the White House table is supplied with sirloin steak, tender on steak, por-ter-house steak and rib roasts for four The reporter asked him his opinion of the action of the Democrats in refusing to pass the appropriation bills without the amendments abolishing the test cath for United States jurors and the United States supervisors of election yould show that they were the will of

Wines have always been a big item in the White House, for it was never conducted on temperance principles before. Wines being out of the question and all the advantages counted, will any head of a household, who is accustomed to good living, tell me that it costs Mr. Hayes more than \$10,000 a year to live? If the family is charitable I have not heard of it. True, a bouquet of flowers is occasionally sent to a fair or a hospital, but, bless you, the flowers were raised in a government conservatory cared for by THE HEATHAN CHINEE. On the Chinese question, he expressed the opinion that Mr. Hayes' action was right. In the first place, he did not think Congress had the power to abrogate a part of a treaty. He thought that body wrong in yielding to the clamor from California. HAMPTON'S RETREAT.

This conversation took place as the Senator sat in his canoe with the wounded leg resting on an air cushion. Several fine trout, captured by himself and a little boy, who had accompanied him, lay in the bottom of the boat, and at the termination of the interview the paddle is so wed as to whether the President is your grain plied, and the little craft not living on \$10,000 a year, will sometermination of the interview the paddle was again plied, and the little craft floated slowly down the pond. If its distinguished occupant was in search of quiet, he could have selected no better spot for it. The little lake is surrounded on all sides by dense thickets and woods, which shut out the rest of the world, and with their heavy draperies of gray moss are reflected perfectly in the clear and still water, the surface of which is partly covered with the broad leaves of the pond lilies. Saturday was thoroughly spring like in temperature and slightly cloudy, with a haze like that of the Indian suming the rest of the world in the rest of the world and with their heavy draperies of gray moss are reflected perfectly in the clear and still water, the surface of which is partly covered with the broad leaves of the pond lilies. Saturday was thoroughly spring like in temperature and slightly cloudy, with a haze like that of the Indian suming if he would just before retiring from Hayes' course. Would it not be in keeping if he would just before retiring from office, recommend the reduction of the Presidential salary on the ground that the services are not equal to the compensation? mer. A more perfect picture of quiet and seclusion than the "back-water" afforded there it would be difficult to

of these histories are open to all who would search them! The miser with his features drawn as tightly as the mouths of his money bags; the debaschee with his sensual, semi-animal face; the young man with the future fair and broad bedarkly intimated that in case the worst came to the worst, he could swim. Under these circumstances his victim capit-SLOWLY GAINING GROUND.

The Senator seemed in his usual good spirits, and, when driving home, devoted himself largely to teasing his young companion on the amount of bait he had allowed the fish to filch from his hook allowed the fish to filch from his hook and make off with. The trout, he said, had evidently known exactly where they could get silver-fish without danger of being caught. He passes all the time possible in the open air, either going about the yard and grounds, driving or fishing, the latter sport having occupied a large portion of the past few days. From all the indications ha seems to be gradually, but surely, gaining ground, and there seems to be no reason to doubt that the thousands all over the country. case is written upon will these women countenances. Why will these women suffer from those painful diseases and weaknesses peculiar to the sex, losing besides the charm and beauty of a besides the charm and beauty of a defect. that the thousands all over the country who admire and respect, and the people

will know how much you have ahead; but the moment you borrow a cent peo-ple know how poor you are. you will find Coughs and Colds at this public and things will not have time to cool beshall fore the extra session.

There is a saying here which has passed Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Under the Supervision of the Executive Committee of Pomona Grange, Professor C. U. Shepard, Jr., on Com-post Manures. Pomaria, February 28, 1879.

To the Charleston Weekly News:

The letter enclosed herewith from Prof. Chas. U. Shepard, Jr., M. D., is in reply to a letter of inquiry asking information in regard to the proper mode of making compact meanure. making compost manure :
1st. Of stable and lot manure, cotton seed and an acid phosphate under shelter.
2d. Muck hauled to the field and there composted with cotton seed and soid phosphate. The subject of making, as near as prac-

The subject of making, as near as practicable, all the manure required upon the farm from material accessible, with the use of as little of commercial fertilizers as possible, is of very great importance to our people.

Fertilizers are being used, and have been for several years to such an extent, to the neglect of home-made manures, with no visible improvement in the soil, when not judiciously applied, that our farmers are seriously considering the abandonment of their ure altogether. The plan suggested by Prof. Shepard will insure a more permanent and better mainsure a more permanent end better ma-nure at much less cost, (but more labor,) than the ammoniated fertilizer,

LEGAL ARYMONITHMS.—We are compally to require cash payments for alwayshan and by Frecutors, Administrators and other fiduciaries and herewith appeal the rates for the ordinary notices, which will only be inserted when the years which will only be inserted when the years which will only be inserted when the comme cases with the order:

Citations, two insertions.— 2.00
Final Bettlements, two insertions.— 2.00
Final Bettlements, two insertions.— 5.00
Final Bettlements, two insertions — 5.00
Final Communications must be accompanied attention, communications must be accompanied.

hereon.

We are not responsible for the views and opinions of our correspondents.

GRANGE DEPARTMENT.

Respectfully, Thos. W. Holloway.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7, 1879.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 7, 1879.

Maj. T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, S. C.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter handed me by Mr. G. E. Gibbon was read with much pleasure, and I will endeavor to give the desired information.

Stable manure is of vory many different kinds. Where the animals are stall fed and care is taken not only to insure a rich manure, but also to save the liquid droppings, as well as the solid, it has high value. But when the urine is allowed to escape as well as the volatile. high value. But when the urine is allowed to escape as well as the volatile products of the subsequent decomposition, the value, at least in ammonia, is small. Again, in regard to the value of stable manure, it depends entirely upon the nature and quantity of the food

Fresh cotton seed yields, say 3.5 to 4 per cent. ammonia, as also 3 per cent. phosphoric acid, and one per cent. pot-

Rough lot manure has very little value, except to the land where it was deposited. The first rain and a little sunshine dissi-pate almost all of its valuable ingredients into the soil and atmosphere. I question

whether it is worth the expense of collecting it.

Muck, like stable manure, is of all sorts, and has little manurial value. Acid phosphate, by reason of its acidity, is more valuable than the ash element for compacts at the reduces the results.

is more valuable than the ash element for composts, as it produces more rapid chemical action.

With these facts, it is possible for you to construct your manure piles. I would suggest that a pile composed in proper proportion of cotton seed, stable manure, and an acid phosphate containing potash, then well moistened, protected from rain and covered with muck or loam to ensure retention of all ammoniacal fumes. must retention of all ammoniacal fumes, must produce a rich compost.

I doubt if there is much profit in constructing such a manure heap ex you de-scribe ("second") for your field one, be-cause there is difficulty in protecting

cause there is difficulty in protecting from weather.

With regard to the apprehension as to lack of ammonis and potash, a heap constructed of cotton seed, stable manure and phosphate containing potash, would be deficient in neither; but if there is The commissary of subsistenc has to kill any doubt as to the The commissary of subsistenc has to kill beef for rations for the soldiers, and it has long been the practice to give the President, the army officers and the high civil officers beef and grocerien at prime cost. The reader has now a pretty fair idea of what the President has to buy!

The President does not have give or and magnesia. almost never seen in the South-it would Idea of what the President has to buy!
The President does not buy wine or liquors—how economical temperance is!
Wines have always been a big item in the White House, for it was never consucted on temperance.

layers be made as thin as possible to the end of promoting the closest juxtaposi-tion of the ingradients.

Very respectfully, Charles U. Shepard, Jr.

A PRACTICAL FARMER'S PLAN.-In the above connection the following ac-count of the system of composting prac-ticed by Col. Cloud, of Screven County, Ga., will to read with interest: "Coi. Cloud fills his stables and barnyard with government conservatory cared for by a government florist. Even in the sumrich loam and oak and hickory leaves taken from the forest, or wire grass taken in a green state with turf and mold. He lets the stock tramp it for about two months, then puts it in pens, mixed with cotton seed, lime and a little salt. By this method he has succeeded in composting a better fortilizer than he can buy, and its benefits are perceptible for three years." three years."

> HOME-MADE FERTILIZEB .- Judge R. F. Moore, one of the most successful and intelligent farmers of our county, hands us the following formula for composting a home-made fertilizer, which, the Judge claims, is as good as any of the standard commercial fertilizers in the market, and cheap, because it costs nothing except a little labor.
>
> The formula for one ton of the fertil-

tilizer is as follows: One thousand pounds of rich loam earth (procured from the fence corners, or wash places, or surface dirt from the woods), and fifteen bushels of cotton seed; put into the stable or stall of horse or cow, cover stable or stall of horse or cow, cover ever with a sufficient amount of leaves or straw to prevent the stall from becoming muddy or dirty. Let it be tramped twenty or thirty days, when it may be put in a pen, and another supply put in the stable.

By this method Judge Moore says that a ton of fortilizer for each horse or cover.

The human face is not only "the index of the soul." Every bodily sensation

leaves its indellible impress upon the features. Every fluman face, if studied attentively, reveals the physical and mental history of its possessor. On the crowded street of the city, what volumes of these histories are open to all who

fore him, every line of his countenance

revealing energy and ambition; the maiden's face bright with innocent love

and hope, each of these face-historics is as legible as the printed page before you. But there are others faces in which we may read

Favorite Prescription is a sure and effectual remedy? Ladies who have used i

tual remedy? Ladies who have used it pronounce it to be woman's clizir of

- The man who wrote that "nothin

pronounce it to be worm health. Sold by druggists.

ton of fertilizer for each horse or cow can be made, equal to the best fertilizer offered in the market, which is distributed in the same way, and in the same quantities as guano. All who know Judge Moore, know that he has succeed-Judge Moore, know that he has succeeded as a farmer, and that he is no castle builder. We hope our farmers will give this manure a fair test, and save them selves the thousands of dollars paid to fertilizer manufacturers-Grawford Democrat.

ALLEGED CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA The Lewiston, Ga., Gazette says: "Burnt corn is a certain speedy cure for heg cholera. The best way is to make a pile of corn on the cobs, effectually setrich it, and then give affected hogs free scees to it. This remedy was discovered by accident by E. E. Locke, Esq., at the time his distillery was burnt in this county, together with a large lot of stored corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out ordered corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out ordered corn, which was so much injured as to be unfit for use, and was hauled out ordered corn, which were dying daily. After the second day not a single hog was lost, and the disease entirely disappeared. The rewedy has been tried in a humber of cases since, and has never falled.

Attending a bawl-Minding the baby's crying.